

THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 5, 1860.

The Senate met and was called to order by the Speaker.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. DARNABY—Circuit Court—reported a bill for the benefit of the Tate's Creek turnpike road company, passed.

In a short time the H. R. reported the said bill passed by the H. R.

Mr. GILLISS—Enrollments—reported the following bills correctly enrolled, viz:

A bill for the benefit of Robert Eastham late sheriff of Lawrence county.

A bill for the benefit of W. G. Woodson.

A bill to amend and reduce into one the laws in relation to cases in Criminal and Civil cases in Circuit Courts.

A bill for the benefit of the Tate's Creek turnpike road company.

And they were signed by the Speaker of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution to send a message to the H. R. to inform them that the Senate was ready to adjourn; adopted, and Messrs. JOHNSON and JENKINS were appointed a committee to bear the message.

Messrs. HITT and CLAY, of the H. R., announced the readiness of the H. R. to adjourn, and that they had also appointed a committee to wait on the Governor and inform him that the Legislature was ready to adjourn.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. JOHNSON, a committee was appointed by the Speaker to act with the H. R. committee, to wait on the Governor.

Messrs. JOHNSON, BRUNER and READ constituted the committee.

Mr. GILLISS rose and said:

Mr. SPEAKER—I see in the morning papers of the city chronicling our action here Saturday a resolution of this body, thinking and complimenting me for the manner in which I have endeavored to discharge the duties assigned me as chairman of the joint committee on Enrollments. As the moment of our final adjournment is near at hand, I trust I shall be indulged by the Senate in a few remarks relative to my feelings by the resolution referred to.

Highly complimentary, sir, as is this resolution, and gratifying as I acknowledge it to be to my feelings, indorsed as it is by this body, still, sir, I could not have desired that my humble efforts to discharge my duty here in the humble sphere assigned me, should have been thus conspicuously marked out and honored by the Senate whilst the labors of other Senators on this floor, who have labored with zeal, energy and untiring industry, and doubtless with far greater success and ability in the diversified fields of our labors and duties here, should remain unmarked and unnoticed by this Senate.

Whilst I receive this testimonial of the appreciation in which the Senate holds my humble efforts to be useful to this body and to our common constituency, with grateful feelings, I feel, sir, to me an additional priceless and inappreciable value. Coming from the source whence it emanates; offered as it is here by the distinguished and accomplished Senator from Kenton; a Senator whose party political tenets and my own are known here to be widely separated as the ice-cold poles with a burning zone between, yet, sir, to that Senator, and to his knowledge, ability, his enlarged and liberal views, and his experience, in most of the leading questions of general legislation for the State, (outside of our respective party faiths), to him I have looked as to my political mentor.

If, sir, any real merit attaches to the efforts of the Enrolling committee to discharge its duties successfully, it is in a very eminent degree attributable to the faithful, prompt and energetic manner in which the chairman of the joint committee was aided and sustained, by the members of the committee of the House of Representatives, all of whom discharged their duties with great promptitude; and without intending any invidious distinction, I may be permitted to mention the accomplished chairman of the House branch of the joint committee, the Representative from Hickman, the young and talented Representative from Boone, and the Representatives from Breckinridge, Fleming, Nelson, Lewis and the senior Representative from Shelby.

Passing, Mr. Speaker, from a further notice of the resolution, permit me to avail myself of the present moment to return to the honored Speaker, and to every member of the Senate, my heartfelt and sincere thanks for the continued kindness they have at all times, and on all occasions, during our associated labors here, bestowed upon me. Soon, sir, we are to go hence to a happy reunion with family and friends. I to my far off home in the distant mountains, where I shall bear with me, sir, fresh and ever enduring the fond recollection of the happy associations I have formed with Senators here; associations and attachments which will last with life, and die only when the last pulse of life shall cease to throb within the core of this bosom.

Permit me to say to my brother Senators present, and to all with whom I have had the honor to serve, that when we part, be assured that you each carry with you the profound respect, the sincere friendship, and the warm attachment of one whose highest ambition is that it should be said of him, as Phillips said of Napoleon, "That he never forgot a friend, nor forgot a favor."

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received by the clerk, announcing that the H. R. had received official information that the Governor had signed and approved a large number of House bills.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor, nominating a number of gentlemen as notaries public, and the nominations were confirmed by the Senate.

Also a message from the Governor, announcing that he had signed and approved a number of bills which originated in the Senate.

A MESSAGE OF THE H. R.

Was received, announcing that the H. R. had concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill to better organize the Militia of the State.

In a short time the bill was reported correctly enrolled, and the Speaker signed it.

In a short time after the Senate was informed that the Governor had approved and signed the bill.

The committee appointed to wait on the Governor, reported that they had performed that duty, and that he had informed them that he had signed and approved the bills before him, and had no further official communication to make to the Legislature. That he expressed his regret at parting with the members of the Legislature, and wished each of them health and happiness, and a safe and happy return to the bosom of their respective families, and assured us that the hour draws near when we shall greet our friends at home, and once more embrace those who have around our own firesides so anxiously awaited our return.

It is to me a moment of regret. I separate from these endeared ones, by constant acts of kindness, by uniform courtesies, and by a strict observance of those rules so necessary to the government and good order of all deliberative bodies. Without the aid thus generously given, the position of presiding officer over this body, so delicate and responsible, would have been anything but a pleasant one.

The incidents of the session which is about to close, and the associations connected with them, will ever be treasured among the most pleasing reminiscences of the past; and whatever may be

my future fortunes—when I look back over the past period of my life will be recalled to with more pleasure.

You have labored long, and with fidelity to the best interests of your constituents. You have been in these labors actuated by but one motive—the common good. You have had but one object in view—the glory, prosperity, and happiness of our beloved Commonwealth. You have enacted many laws, among them some of the utmost importance to the people of Kentucky. I trust I will be excused for referring more particularly to those passed during the present session, immediately connected with, and intended to improve the common school system. Far more interesting are those laws and that system made it a part of the State than all others.

Many years ago the idea was conceived, and years after the system was inaugurated; but like many other noble systems, on account of unwise legislation and other causes unnecessary to detail, it languished even before it had emerged from its infancy. The patriotic framers of our present constitution, deeply impressed with the importance of the subject, and the necessity of resuscitating the fund set apart for the support of the common schools, by the Legislature, wisely incorporated into that instrument a provision declaring that that fund should be forever held sacred. Since that time the system has steadily prospered. The people have generously taken up on themselves the burden of taxation for its support, and they will, in pursuance of an act passed this winter, again be called upon to assume further burdens of that kind, and they will, in my opinion, cheerfully respond to the call.

This beneficent system will prove a blessing to this and future generations. Learning is now, and will continue to be, within the reach of the humblest child of the humblest parent. Education will be the attendant blessing, which will diffuse throughout the land, and our Government, based, as it is, on the principles of civil and religious liberty, with its honors open to all, will be more firmly established in the hearts of a free and intelligent people.

Those now living, and those to come after us, will invoke blessings upon the philanthropist who conceived the plan, upon the statesman who appropriated upon the constitution itself, and upon those who have so generously fostered it. It is, and will continue to be, a proud monument to its authors, to the framers of the constitution, and to those whose generous impulses and wise statesmanship have made it to prosper. May it be perpetual.

Senators, I have already detained you too long with a subject that may not be considered appropriate upon an occasion like this. That, "that hath been and will be," a word so often the last between friends, must now be spoken. Farewell, farewell, to each one of you. May God bless you and yours.

I now declare this Senate adjourned sine die.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 5, 1860.

No minister present.

The Journal of Saturday was dispensed with.

A Senate bill for the benefit of the Tate's Creek turnpike road company, passed.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. JOHNSON, informing the House that they had passed their legislative business, and were now ready to adjourn, and had appointed a committee to wait on the Governor and inform him that the Legislature was ready to adjourn.

Mr. BRUNER offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That when the Public Printer prints the Geological Report under the order of the Senate, he shall also print twenty copies of said report for each member of this House.

Mr. GOODLOE offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be justly due, and are hereby tendered to W. D. Lamm, the accommodating chairman, and to the other members of the Enrolling committee, for their fidelity and energy with which they have discharged their onerous and responsible duties; and also to Isaac Wingate, Jr., clerk to said committee.

KENTUCKY MILITIA.

The House then took up the bill to better organize the Kentucky Militia, together with the substitute adopted for the same by the Senate.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the substitute.

Mr. SHAWHAN demanded the yeas and nays, but could not obtain a second.

The question being taken, the substitute was adopted.

Mr. HITT moved that the House adjourn sine die.

Before announcing the vote, the Speaker addressed the House as follows:

GENTLEMEN: To me this is a solemn occasion. Three months since we met together strangers to each other, and after a service of three months together in this Hall, we part as friends; and it is truly gratifying to me to reflect, that although party strife has prevailed, that through rival interests have come into collision in debate, yet no feeling of acrimony remains. It is truly remarkable and equally gratifying to reflect that one hundred men should be assembled together so long, representing rival interests and parties, and that perfect good feeling and friendship should uniformly prevail; this, gentlemen, is creditable and highly honorable to all.

This has been a laborious and a long session, and I hope that our labors will redound to the honor and credit of us all; and my thanks are due to each member for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which I have been treated.

In conclusion, allow me, gentlemen, to hope that on your return to your respective homes, you may find your families and friends in the enjoyment of health and happiness, and that you all may return to this Hall as true and faithful servants. It now becomes my duty to pronounce this House adjourned without day.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—An altercation occurred between two young gentlemen of this county on Sunday night last, Mr. Robert G. Stoner and Mr. Robert G. Stoner, which resulted in the latter being wounded with a pistol ball in the neck by the former, but not dangerously, as we are gratified to learn. Mr. Williams also received several severe wounds in the affray. Mr. S., though laid up, is rapidly recovering. The cause of the difficulty were some thoughtless words spoken in the parlor a short time previous.

The trial will come off as soon as Mr. Stoner has improved more.

J. N. B. Hardwick, Esq., of Powell, was shot on Sunday night last on the street of Stanton by a young man by the name of Firmus. He was shot through the breast and through the loins, and his recovery is considered doubtful, as we learn from Dr. Drake, one of the attending physicians. Mr. H. is a leading citizen of Powell county, and a reliable and clever gentleman, and this affair is deeply to be lamented. The shooting, we understand, was one of the most cowardly and unprovoked acts that ever occurred, and perfectly unexpected to Mr. Hardwick, who is a brave and courageous man. [Mt. Sterling Whig.]

SALE OF RAILROAD STOCK.—The corporation of this city of Nashville yesterday disposed of its stock—\$25,000 worth—in the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, the price paid being 40 cents per dollar, amounting to \$10,000. John Potterfield, Esq., represented the party making the purchase.—Nashville (Tenn.) Gaz.

ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 3.

The Times' Washington correspondent says the President had a long interview with Maj. Grant to-day, and expressed his regret at being unable to afford Texas any protection beyond that already on the frontier.

Clerks were employed till a late hour last night in the State Department copying Governor Houston's dispatches, and they were communicated to the Senate to-day without any message on the subject from Mr. Buchanan. These documents may lead to the passage of Mr. Wigfall's amendment appropriating \$1,500,000 for a regiment of Texas rangers.

Gov. Houston has received more than eighty applications from gentlemen desiring to raise volunteers. He has advised that such companies be raised and officered in every frontier county, and that a system of espionage be agreed upon and that in case of alarm, pursuit be given and the residents be exterminated, whether Indians or whites in the garb of Indians. There are already nine organized companies in the field. A truly alarming condition of affairs on the Western frontier of Texas is represented.

MELANCHOLY FATE OF JOHN P. DOBINS OF MAYSVILLE.—In reply to a notice which has appeared in the papers asking for information as to John P. Dobins, Esq., president of the branch of the Farmers' Bank at Maysville, who left home in October last for St. Louis, the following letter appears in the Democrat of that city:

Having noticed a paragraph in the Democrat concerning the sudden disappearance from St. Louis of this gentleman, early in November last, I have to inform you that a gentleman named John P. Dobins died in our county hospital, at Belleville, early in that month. From papers left by him it is evident that he is the man referred to.

The superintendent, Mr. Kelly, reports to me that in November last Mr. Dobins was brought to the hospital from East St. Louis, where he had stopped the night before at a house called the East St. Louis Hotel, kept by a Mr. Dowd or Dow. He had crossed the river with some friends who were departing by railroad, and after taking leave of them he appears to have been detained till the ferry crossed to run for the night. He went to the hotel named above, and there, about two o'clock in the morning, as reported by the landlord, he fell from an upper story window some thirty feet to the ground, and broke his arm.

He was conveyed to the morning room of our county hospital, where he died in a few days of apoplexy. When brought to Belleville he had no money nor valuables with him. He received every attention that skill and kindness could suggest from the superintendent, Wm. Kelly, and the physicians, Drs. H. H. & J. A. Roman.

NILES, County Judge of St. Clair county, Ill., March 1, 1860.

A YOUNG LADY WITH A REVOLVER.—Successful Pursuit of a Husband.—The Albion Daily American relates the following singular and rather startling adventure:

An engagement was enforced in the town of Yates, the present week, in rather a peculiar, if not in an entirely agreeable manner.

One Daniel H. Houseman removed to Michigan from Yates, about four or five years since. While residing in Michigan his wife died. Subsequently he became acquainted with a young lady in that State, and it is said made an arrangement of marriage with her. Be that as it may, he returned to Yates last fall and has since resided there.

On Tuesday evening last the Medina stage carried a lady passenger to Yates, who took quarters at Chamberlain's hotel. The son sent for Owen D. Phelps, and subsequently for Houseman. The latter obeyed the summons, and almost immediately after his entrance into the room was accosted by the lady, who asked if he was willing to perform his engagement. At the same time she drew a six barreled revolver, and pointing it at him, stated that she would give him the contents if he refused. Under the inspiration of the six-shooter, added to the charms of the lady, Houseman admitted that he was willing. The instrument of death was immediately lowered, and the couple were soon on their way to the residence of the father of Houseman. What then transpired was not known to our informant.

Houseman is about 35 years of age. The lady, whose name we did not obtain, is considerably younger.

The matter has excited unusual interest in that quiet town.

DATING BELOW THE ZEROS.—The Boston Bee says:

We stated, the other day, that a Dr. Mayo G. Smith, of Newburyport, had accustomed himself to bathe in the open air, as it might be, river, during the winter. In a letter to the Herald of that city he says: "This is the fourth winter I have bathed in the river or sea since my return to the United States. I have run five miles, dived myself of clothing, dashed into the river, swam amid ice crests, and ran and swam two miles home. I have dived into the stream from the end of a pier seven to fifteen feet into the channel, whose rapid current and tidal motion ordinarily prevented freezing—or if frozen, I have cut the ice, and at no time this or the preceding winter have I been sheltered by house or shed; but after a bath such is the warmth that summer clothing would suffice, then dived. The coldest time being it was 15° below zero, 47° below freezing point. I usually run a couple of miles, use fresh brush and towels, sometimes stand in the snow, frequently dry myself in cold northeast winds. I take no beverage, no coffee, tea, or spirituous drinks; nor do I use tobacco. I never feel cold after leaving the water; never suffer from colds; never have coughs; I never had disease of any kind; no rheumatism, no pains. My bathing time is by no means a surprise."

RECEPTION GIVEN TO ROBERT DALE OWEN BY SPIRITUALISTS.—The leading spiritualists of the city turned out on Wednesday evening in large numbers to give a reception to Mr. Robert Dale Owen, whose late addition to the spiritualists has been greeted by the latter with unforgotten demonstrations of delight. The reception took place at the residence of Mr. A. E. Laing, in Nineteenth street, Judge Robinson, Andrew Jackson Davis, Mrs. Burton, and other notable spiritual lights, were present. During the evening Mr. Owen made a brief speech—and it was the only formal speech made—in which he recounted the inducements which led him to spiritualism, which mainly was a repetition of the facts set forth in the preface to his late book entitled "Footfalls on the Boundaries of Another World." At the close of the speech he alluded to the story lately going the rounds of the press, about an inmate of the Indiana Lunatic Asylum having been seen miles away from the institution, while his presence in the Asylum was stoutly affirmed by the managers. He expressed his belief in the two-fold presence of the lunatic, both from his acquaintance with the parties testifying to having seen him distant from the institution, and from the fact being so more singular than seemingly impossible spiritual phenomena that had come under his own observation.—N. Y. Times.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFAIR.—A Woman Mortally Wounded.—Saturday night one man was murdered, an attempt made to murder another, and a woman shot, but not dangerously wounded. On Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, a woman named Alice McDonald originally from New Albany, only about 14 years old, living in a den on Marshall street, kept by a woman who calls herself Julia Dean, was shot by Frank Holmes. The ball entered her side, and her physician says she cannot recover, though she was still alive at noon to-day. Holmes was taken to the jail, and arrested Sunday night, and Ann Clarkson was arrested yesterday morning as an accessory to the act.—Lou. Journal.

WILLIAM H. GRAY. JAMES M. TODD.

GRAY & TODD,

DEALERS IN

FINE GROCERIES,

PURE OLD WHISKY, BRANDIES, WINES, &c., &c.

Cigars, Tobacco, Preserves,

FRUITS, PICKLES, TOYS, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

Jan. 18, 1860.

"Wines, Cordials, &c."

BASKETS Champagne Wine;

10 Boxes Claret Wine;

12 Boxes Madeira Wine;

5 dozen Bottles Pale and Brown Sherry Wine;

4 dozen Bottles Old Port Wine;

4 dozen Bottles Sweet Malaga Wine;

4 dozen Bottles Jambon Wine;

4 dozen Bottles Walsky in Bottles;

2 dozen French Cordials;

2 dozen Caracis;

5 dozen Bitters Cordials;

10 dozen Superior Lemon Syrup; for sale by

Jan. 18, 1860. GRAY & TODD.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

25 BAGS of Buckwheat Flour, just received and for

sale by

Jan. 18, 1860. GRAY & TODD.

HOMINY! HOMINY!

2 BARRELS of Splendid Hominy, just received and for

sale by

Jan. 18, 1860. GRAY & TODD.

SUNDRIES.

WE have in store and for sale—

Prunes, in jars and boxes;

Raisins, in whole, half and quarter boxes;

Almonds, English Walnuts, Filberts;

Pecans, Cream Nuts, &c.;

12 dozen Fresh Cucumbers;

Fresh Pine Apples, Fresh Strawberries;

Fresh Tomatoes, Fresh Peaches, Canton (ginger);

Preserves of various kinds;

Pickles, Sauces, Cakes, &c.;

Red Currant Jelly, Fresh and Pickled Lobsters;

Chow Chow, Brandy Fruits, &c., &c.

Jan. 18, 1860. GRAY & TODD.

Children's Cabs, Gigs, &c.

FINE Substantial Cabs for Children;

2 Fine Substantial Gigs with Springs;

10 Fine Wagon Buggies;

2 Fine Top Wagon Buggies;

12 Fine Wheelbarrows; just received and for sale

by

Jan. 18, 1860. GRAY & TODD.

Coffee.

JUST received and for sale

100 Pounds of Choice Coffee;

15 Pounds of Old Government Java Coffee;

5 Bags Laguira Coffee;

Jan. 18, 1860. GRAY & TODD.

"Bacon, Lard, &c."

CANNED Ham;

100 Plain Sugar Cured Ham;

100 Bacon Sides;

30 Bacon Sides;

800 lbs. Sugar Cured Dried Beef;

1000 lbs. Beef Tongues, in store and for sale by

Jan. 18, 1860. GRAY & TODD.

CLOVER SEED.

Barrels of Prime Clover seed in store and for sale

by

Jan. 17, 1860. GRAY & TODD.

"Fresh and Pickled Salmon."

DOZEN Fresh Salmon in Cases;

2 Barrels Pickled Salmon. Just received and for

sale by

Jan. 18, 1860. GRAY & TODD.

NEW BACON.

A small lot of Mackin's Superior Bacon Hams, in

store and for sale by

Jan. 18, 1860. GRAY & TODD.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

14 HIDS. Choice N. O. Sugar;

50 lbs. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugar;

100 lbs. Choice Java Coffee;

65 cents Choice Java Coffee;

100 lbs. Choice Plantation Molasses;

40 lbs. Choice Golden Syrup;

20 lbs. Choice Golden Syrup;

20 lbs. No. 3 Large Mackerel;

20 lbs. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel;

Received from Steamer Dove and for sale by

Jan. 18, 1860. GRAY & TODD.

FRESH BALTIMORE

OYSTERS.

WE have commenced receiving Fresh Baltimore

Oysters, and will continue to receive them daily.

For sale by

Jan. 18, 1860. GRAY &

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1860.

Some time ago the Paducah Herald contained an article abusing us for publishing a call for a meeting of the "Opposition to the profligate and reckless extravagance of the present Administration, to the secession slave-trading Democracy, and to Northern Abolitionism." Well! what of it? We have succeeded in proving to the satisfaction of every one not willfully obtuse that the present Administration has been both "profligate and extravagant," and we, in common with every one outside of the Democratic party and all honest men in it, are opposed to such practices. We are also opposed to the secession Democracy, and cannot regard them in any other light than as traitors! Is the Herald in favor of secession? The Opposition party of Kentucky are opposed to the renewal of the (African) slave trade, and no man not destitute of the commonest feelings of humanity, is in favor of that abominable traffic, which Christianity all over the world has branded as piracy. Is the Herald in favor of the renewal of that trade? If he is a secession slave-trading Democracy, we mean African slave-trading, we accept the issue. If he is neither, why, in the name of sense, does the man rail at us?

The Herald also objects to our articles opposing the repeal of the laws prohibiting the importation of slaves into Kentucky for purposes of merchandise and traffic. If we are wrong in opposing the repeal of the law, of course they were equally guilty who passed it. Does the Herald think Mr. Guthrie and Hon. David Meriwether, both of whom voted for the original law, which prohibited the importation of slaves even for a man's own use, Abolitionists? Does he regard Beverly L. Clarke, who was in favor of incorporating the law, the repeal of which we opposed, into the Constitution, as an Abolitionist? Are all the Democrats who voted against the repeal of the law during the recent session, Abolitionists? If so, who besides the Herald isn't an Abolitionist. The Herald thinks we are as bad as Abby Parker, Fred Douglas, Lloyd Garrison, and other fanatics, because we spoke of professional negro-traders, as "accursed speculators in human flesh." Will Beverly L. Clarke speak in the most contemptuous terms of "the traffic in human blood." Hon. John W. Stevenson said: "I am opposed to the law of 1833 going into the Constitution; but while I avow this sentiment, I am not in favor of the slave traffic. I am not in favor of the traffic in human blood." Did these expressions ever injure them with the Democracy? But we do not care to shelter ourselves behind these or any other men, but are content to let our declarations stand on their own merits. The people of Kentucky almost unanimously agree with them.

The London and Edinburgh Philosophical Journal contains the account of the sudden loss of the power of distinguishing color, produced by overtaxing the eyes. The case was that of a sea captain, who was accustomed to employ his leisure hours in embroidery, and while thus engaged unable to distinguish between the different colored worsted he was using. Although this occurred more than ten years since, he has never yet recovered the full use of his eyes. Mr. White Cooper mentions that after the Great Exhibition of 1851, several instances came under his notice, in which the sensibility of the retina was temporarily blunted by the excitement to which it was exposed in that brilliant scene.

We are rejoiced to find that the renowned Chemist of New England, Doctor Ayer, has at length turned his attention to the disorder which hangs like a blight on our community. Our section is as healthy as any other, with one single exception, and that is the Fever and Ague, which haunts us on every side. But his remedy does cure, as we should know it must, if he made it. Cast out this baleful distemper from among us, and ours is one of the loveliest spots in the west—Sentinel, Fairfield, Iowa.

A new arrangement for rendering a pistol self-capping has lately been invented by a gentleman of Fredericksburg, Virginia. A sliding cylinder containing water-proof caps packed upon one another is inserted in an aperture perforating the trigger, and communicating, by a nice arrangement, with the tube. The caps are kept secure and in their place so that any amount of snapping will not produce an explosion, until a little spring or catch affixed from the outside is reversed, after which the entire magazine of caps in the cylinder may be fired successively. The cylinder contains twenty one caps.

On Thursday night Wm. Ross and John Green, prisoners, broke from the jail in Warsaw, Gallatin county, Kentucky. Ross was charged with the dastardly assassination of Wm. Kelly, who was shot by the blood-thirsty scoundrel while he was plowing in the field.

The Musical Convention, and others having books, music, &c., belonging to Mr. Wheeler, are requested to leave them with Mr. S. C. Butt, as he has kindly consented to take charge of and forward them to the owner.

The Indiana Divorce Law UNCONSTITUTIONAL. Judge Wallace, of the Carroll county (Indiana) court has decided the law of 1859, amending the divorce law of 1852, unconstitutional, on the ground that the amending act did not correctly set out the title to the original law.

Col. J. T. Pickett of this State has been appointed Consul to Vera Cruz, vice R. B. J. Twyman, recalled.

A JUST COMPLIMENT FROM THE RIGHT SOURCE. The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel introduces the platform adopted by the Constitutional Union Convention at this city with the following commendatory remark:

"The voice of Kentucky.—Below we give the platform of principles, set forth by the Constitutional Union party of Kentucky, in their Convention at Frankfort, the 28th February, which we copy from the Louisville Journal. These propositions come nearer to the mark than anything we have seen put forward by the public meetings lately, and we commend them to our Union friends all over the country."

We are authorized to announce HARRY I. Todd as a candidate for Sheriff of Franklin county at the August election, 1860.

Address and Platform of the Tennessee Opposition.

We publish below the Platform and extended extracts from the Address of the State Convention of the Opposition of Tennessee:

The members of this Convention, chosen in primary meetings of the people in their respective counties, and representing the sentiments and opinions of all those, whether Whigs, Democrats, or Americans, at times past, who view with concern and without alarm the present political condition of the country, have convened for the purpose of taking counsel together and to adopt such measures as may appear best to awaken the sleeping patriot and arouse the indignant to a sense of the impending dangers, and to unite their energies to save the country from the disorganizing and revolutionary spirit of the times. They believe that the time has come and will not brook postponement, when, if ever, the progress of abuses and corruption in our Government which all history shows are the parents and forerunners of revolution and anarchy may be stayed, if they cannot be eradicated.

That we may not be accused of exaggerating the extent of the existing abuses and disorders in the body politic, and of overrating their disastrous and baneful consequences, a brief, enumeration and description of some of the more prominent of them will be submitted to the judgment of the people, who alone can apply the remedy.

A little more than thirty years ago the editor of a newspaper in New Hampshire, who had rudely assailed the character of a Secretary of State, was denied the publishing of the laws of Congress, a job insignificant in value, which had been accorded to him under previous administrations. This was denounced at the time by the whole opposition as an act of tyranny and abuse of executive patronage—an attack upon the freedom of the press—upon liberty itself, in poisoning the fountain from which was derived one of its chief supports. At this day, strange as it may appear, without any change in the form of Government, important public officers are frequently bestowed upon the proprietors and editors of public journals in the interest of the administration, and jobs and contracts meted out to them, or the profits of them, amounting sometimes to thousands, distributed among them without scruple, and under Executive influence and direction.

Under the maxims and teachings of Jefferson, concerning the practice of patronage, Monroe, and J. Q. Adams, the freedom of political opinion was held to be of so sacred and important character in a Republic that in a period of thirty years proscription or removals from office for opinion's sake were unknown. During the same period of time the preservation of the purity and independence of the elective franchise was held to be so important that the interference of Federal officers in elections, State or National, was forbidden according to the teachings of Jefferson, who announced that such interference would be held just cause of removal.

But soon after the close of the period to which reference had been made, the wholesome doctrine of adjectives of Jefferson and of his immediate successors upon those important subjects, lost much of their force and respect with the public.

The first departure from them by the popular Chief of a new Administration found excuse among his followers in the fierce assaults made upon the private character by his opponents in the canvass which had terminated in his election; and justification in the special circumstances of each case of removal.

But in time, under various plausible pretexts, particularly that which assumed that the retrenchment of expenditures and reform of abuses promised by the President in his first Inaugural Address, could not be carried out unless the public offices and employments, ministerial as well as political and administrative, should be in the hands of his friends and supporters—the injunctions of Jefferson ceased to be respected and the wholesale proscription which followed the discovery of this necessity led in the end to the introduction of a long train of abuses in the exercise of the appointing power, in the distribution of executive patronage, and to a practical operation of the government subversive of the spirit and intention of the Constitution. The freedom once conceded to the officeholders as well as all other citizens to approve or censure acts and measures of an administration as their judgment and conscience might dictate, can now be exercised only under the penalty of forfeiture of office. A fealty due to the country and government from all citizens in their case is now held to be transferred to a political chief or to a party. No political heresy, no matter how mischievous and dangerous, even though it aims at the destruction of the Constitution—no violation of solemn pledges or duties is held to be an excuse for removal, or appointment to office, provided the essential point of honor is saved in bearing true allegiance to party.

A jealousy with which the freedom of elections and the purity of the elective franchise was once guarded against the influence of the executive power and the interference of Federal officers in elections, is no longer recognized by those who are in the possession of power, and who are in the preservation of free institutions.

Under the operation of a new maxim dispensing executive patronage, that "to the victors belong the spoils," the maxims of Jefferson have been reversed and a new tenure of office prescribed not known by the Constitution. Officeholders are expected and required to interfere actively in elections under penalty of dismissal, and thus the whole corps of civil officers and employees of the Government, a hundred thousand or more in number, dispersed over the country, constitute a standing political police force, trained bands, disciplined to any service which may be required in upholding the party now in power.

At every collector's office in the large cities—at every post office in every city and respectable village in the land, may be found a political club room from whence issues missives giving instructions to the faithful.

The purity of the elective franchise in the present times is not exempt from the temptations and influences of pecuniary bribes, with executive connivance.

It is notorious that a per centage of the salaries of Federal officeholders has been frequently, if not regularly assessed and collected, to raise a fund to be transmitted to whatever State or Congressional district it may be deemed necessary to enable the party to carry an election. And, thus, portions of the public revenue derived from the people, tens of thousands in amount, are turned into a corruption fund, to stifle the voice and defeat the will of the honest and independent voters.

These evils and abuses, great and gross as they manifestly are, may be tolerated and the party may survive, and the country may prosper for a season, while the great body of the people continue untainted by corruption; but how long that season may be will depend upon the operation of some of the indirect and more remote consequences of the abuses above enumerated. The maxims observed and practiced upon in the distribution of the spoils for the last quarter of a century have undoubtedly lowered the standard of public morals and diffused a mercenary spirit over the country.

Lured by the magnitude of the spoils, the rewards of partisan services, thousands take to politics as a profession, a trade, a livelihood. An army of political mercenaries and adventurers is thus recruited, who, by concerted action, is often able to control the most important elections, and, when successful, virtually acquire the direction and control of public affairs.

Most of the best and ablest men of our country under such circumstances retire in disgust from the fields of politics—the public offices are for the most part filled with ignorant and incompetent partisans without other merit. The able and patriotic men occasionally find a place in the cabinet, and others who occupy seats in Congress are not free to vote on affairs; they are generally overruled by the Zouaves of their own party. The President himself, if he happens to be of a high order of ability, can give but little attention to great questions of State—to

questions of foreign or domestic policy. Such questions have become of inferior or subordinate concern, and he is reduced to the position of Chief Justice of a Spoils Court, and his time consumed in adjusting the conflicting claims of worthless partisans. To this and other causes before referred to may be ascribed the disordered condition of the Post-office Department—the derangement of the finances of the Government and the loss of hundreds of millions to the country from the want of wise and stable revenue policy—nor ought it to be matter of surprise in such a state of things that extravagance and wastefulness in the public expenditures should exist to an alarming extent, and that frauds and corruptions abound in high places.

But the correction of the various abuses in the administration of the government, important as it is to the honor and welfare of the country, sinks into comparative insignificance when we turn to the overshadowing evil, the practical and paramount question of the day and of the times. It is not a question of abuses in the practice of the government, it is a question concerning the existence of the government itself, which has been brought into the peril of dissolution by the same causes and influences which have hastened the downfall of all preceding Republics. In an evil hour and at a time of rare tranquility and exemption from party strife and excitement, the result of the compromise measures of 1850, the Missouri compromise line of 1820 was repealed. It would be useless to point out or suggest the motives and designs of the author of that unfortunate measure; be they what they may, the effect of the measure was to kindle a flame of resentment in all the free States and to renew with tenfold violence the sectional strife and discord upon the subject of slavery which had been so happily quieted in 1850.

The sectional hate and alienation engendered in the projected strife and great to the detriment in restoring the wonted harmony of the country; and to make the prospect of accomplishing that great and desirable end still more gloomy, the power and influence of the spoils principle operate with their usual effect in stimulating the antagonistic parties to put forth all their energies in maintaining the conflict. All these circumstances combined have created painful and gloomy feelings in the minds of thousands of patriotic citizens in both sections. It is worse than due to say that the Union is in no danger. It may be mischievous to lull the people into security, by proclaiming that the Union cannot be dissolved—that the associations of the past—the anticipation of a glorious destiny which awaits as a nation will prevent it—that the ties of kindred blood of a common language will prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teachings. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs, and that the ties of kindred blood and common language will not prevent it—that the enormous weight of the crime of disunion against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependent upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved

